THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

YET ANOTHER triumph of invention in paper-industry has been recorded. A pianoforte has been made in Paris, in which paper was to take the place of wood, the whole case being manufactured from paper so compressed that it was able to receive a hard surface, which took a perfect polish. The colour was cream-white. The tone of the instrument is reported not to be loud, but very sweet. The short, broken character of the sounds emitted by ordinary pianofortes is replaced by a soft, full, quasi-continuous sound, resembling somewhat that of the organ. It is suggested that the evenness of texture of the compressed paper may have some influence in effecting this modification of sound. This of course, is next to nothing considering that this flimsy material has been converted into railway wheels, steamer paddles, and similar other mechanical appliances. There is no knowing to what uses glass and paper, the weakest material that could be thought of, will be reduced in time.

ANOTHER MESSENGER from the Soudan is said to have arrived at Cairo. Mason Bey sent him out last November from Massowah with letters for General Gordon. On the way he stopped at Kassala, where the Mudir gave him more letters. He arrived outside of Khartoum just after it had fallen. He was soon taken prisoner, but adopted the precaution of burying the correspondence before he was captured. A short time ago he escaped and has brought away the letters. Those sent from Kassala are said to be of much interest. This man says there is no doubt that General Gordon was killed, and adds that in consequence of his death many of the rebels were dissatisfied with the Mahdi. No wonder that they should have been dissatisfied. At the fall of one so noble and so brave and under such tragically interesting circumstances, who that is right-minded, would not weep, be he friend or foe?

"THE FRENCH Chamber have agreed to a vote of 400,000 fr. for the education and board of the seventh child in French families. This is the revival of an obsolete law of the Revolution. Within the last few years several parents with seven children have called on the State to fulfil its legal obligation, but these applications have been evaded. The anti-Malthusians in the Chamber have now, however, secured a triumph. Some estimate the number of seventh children at 50,000; but State adoption is to be limited to those in necessitous circumstances—a restriction to which objection was taken, but which was carried. The law of 1805 limited the privilege to boys, but the Chamber has placed all seventh children on an equality, irrespective of sex. The adoption is not to take effect till the age of six and will terminate on the completion of the child's education. Strange and curious custom this, and the wonder is that it should be revived at the fag end of the nineteenth century." Many Indian fathers always prolific would be only too glad to see this excellent though obsolete custom introduced in India, in a form ever so modified.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Witness*: "Lady Dufferin is setting an example to her countrywomen in India which we hope will not be wholly lost on them. She is diligently and very successfully pursuing the study of the Hindustani language, so as to be able to converse with the people of India in their leading vernacular, and thus gain a closer access to them than would be possible through the medium of a foreign tongue." Our contemporary very aptly remarks that this very laudable effort will not fail to be fully appreciated by the natives of India, and all the more so because similar examples have been rare in the past. If European ladies in India, especially those who expect to spend many years in the country, would take the trouble to learn the language of the people among whom they live, they would make their sojourn in India a great deal more pleasant to themselves, and at the same time be able to do good in many ways to those who are in daily contact with them. Lady Dufferin's example ought not to be wholly lost on those who affect to believe that it is almost vulgar to study a native language. A close knowledge of the people, their language, manners and customs, is always calculated to foster friendly feelings.

MR. WALTER WREN, the Civil Service "Coach," has accepted the invitation of the North Lambeth Liberal Council to contest the constituency in the Liberal interest at the next general election.

ON THE motion of Dr. Atmaram Pan[illegible]g, the Grant College Medical Society, Bombay, ha[illegible]olved that to provide for over-crowding of students in the Grant Medical College, and to afford a wid[illegible] field for advanced clinical study, it is necessary that another College attached to the G. T. Hospital should be instituted. The management should be conducted on those economic and popular principles on which similar institutions are conducted in all the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland and on the continents of Europe, America and Australia. It now rests with the Government whether the proposed College is to be established or not. While there is room for a second Medical College at Bombay, it is a pity that the ranks of students in our only Medical College at Calcutta should be gradually thinning away. This may be due either to the diminished gains of the profession or to unnecessary difficulties in the passing of examinations. In Bombay the facilities of qualifying as a doctor are said to be greater.

TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

DR. MAX MULLER has calculated that at the close of the next two centuries there will be in the world 53,370,000 people speaking Italian, 2,671,000 speaking French, 157,480,000 German, 565,286,000 Spanish and 1,837,286,153 English-speaking people. The Professor's data for the calculation have not been given, but they would be very interesting to read, we suppose. English seems to have the best of it as was likely from the very nature of the case. Moreover Indian recruits will day by day be a heavy augmentation to the body of English-speaking people.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of the ages of the members of the Conservative Cabinet, sixteen in number, in order of seniority, namely:—Viscount Cranbrook, 71; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, 67; Earl of Iddesleigh, (Sir Stafford Northcote), 66; the Right Hon'ble Lord John Manners, 66; Sir Richard Cross, 62; Lord Halsbury (the Lord Chancellor), 61; The Right Hon'ble W. H. Smith, 60; the Marquis of Salisbury (Premier), 55; the Earl of Harrowby, 54; The Earl of Carnarvon, 54; the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, 47; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 47; the Right Hon'ble Edward Stanhope, 44; Colonel the Right Hon'ble F. A. Stanley, 44; the Right Hon'ble Lord George Hamilton, 39; and the Right Hon'ble Lord Randolph Churchill, aged 36. It will thus be seen that Viscount Cranbrook is the oldest member of the Cabinet, and Lord Randolph Churchill the youngest. How few alas, of our public men live to the good old age of seventy one, and how fewer still remain fit for any work at that advanced age.

LORD LYTTON is confidently named as the successor to Lord Lyons in the British Embassy in Paris. Lord Lyons is anxious to retire.

A BUDDHIST temple is to be established in Vienna. So large a Japanese colony resides in the Austrian capital as the members feel deeply being unable to bury their dead with fitting ceremonies. All the decorations and furniture of the temple will be sent from Japan.

A NEW explosive has been manufactured, which is called romite. It has been produced by a Swedish Engineer, named Sjoberg. He claims first that its cost is small, that it cannot explode except when ignited, and that its power is very great. Experiments have been made with the new compound at the fortress of Waxholm, where shells were fired from a breach loader, all of which exploded with great effect. The experiments were witnessed by several officers of the scientific corps, who expressed complete satisfaction at the results obtained.

THE PERSIAN paper *Fars* learns from Teheran that Ayub Khan, in a conversation on the present political situation of Afghanistan, is said to have expressed his opinion that war between England and Russia was inevitable within the next five years, and that Abdul Rahman's "sham Government" would end, no matter which Power gained the day. The project of dividing Afghanistan would be very disadvantageous to England, which would have a thorn in the side of India, whilst Russia would soon amalgamate its share with Turkistan.

THE MADRAS Government we learn has lately become possessed of some valuable relics of antiquity through the generosity of Mr. Nallathan Ramasawmy Moodelier, of Chingleput. It appears that during one of his tours Mr. Grant-Duff was so struck with the raths and monoliths of Mahavalipuram, or the Seven Pagodas, that His Excellency directed negotiations to be entered into with their owner for their purchase, but Mr. Moodelier liberally made over the property to Government as a gift, on the condition that it should be preserved for public use and antiquarian purposes. The value of the gift may be judged of from the fact that some of the inscriptions are at least 2,000 years old, and that the Government was prepared to pay two lakhs for their purchase.

DURING THE month of July 1885, thirty thousand one hundred and fifty five persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 23,465 males and 6,396 females, and of Europeans 235 males and 59 females. The daily average of visitors for the time the Museum was open to the General Public was 1435.

IT IS estimated that the annual sum expended every year in the maintenance of the armaments of the larger and smaller Powers in Europe does not fall much short of £152,000,000.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT has requested foreign Embassies at Constantinople to cause to be submitted to examination before circulation in Turkey, all newspapers and books coming from abroad.

THE ST. PETERSBURGH PAPERS, commenting on Lord Salisbury's statement of policy, take generally a favourable view of the position, although they hold that the existence of a neutral zone will be found impossible for any lengthened period.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER, it will be remembered voted a credit of 20,000f. to defray the cost of Victor Hugo's funeral, but it was well-known that the sum would be insufficient. The total cost has now been ascertained to have been 101,532f., and the Government has demanded a supplementary credit of 81,532f, to make up the difference.

A WOMAN, NAMED SODI, was recently convicted of murder by the Sessions Court of Shikarpur, and sentenced to suffer death. The shock produced upon the convict's nervous system by the sentence, has developed symptoms of acute insanity, from which it is feared that she will not recover. Her case has therefore been reported for the orders of Government.

IN AUSTRIA (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) the dog-days appear to have the curious effect of causing more suicides than any other season of the year. On Wednesday several remarkable cases were reported. In one instance a cadet, aged twenty, living in barracks in Vienna, put the muzzle of his gun to his chin, and pulling the trigger, died instantly. Another case is that of an artillery lieutenant at Cattaro, who blew himself to pieces by firing a large cannon against himself in a rather ingenious manner. In a third case a young man and girl jumped into the Danube together. A fourth suicide was that of a sculptor who hanged himself. At Prague two young lovers, aged respectively sixteen and fifteen, fastened themselves together with a rope and then jumped into the Moldau. At Pesth a fashionable master-tailor ended his troubles by hanging himself to a bed-post; while a waitress at Brunn shot herself with a revolver. A son of a rich Vienna merchant, aged twenty-one, and a clerk also took their lives with revolvers. The latter gives as his reason his inability to support his parents, owing to the smallness of his salary, while the other was the victim of a so-called American duel.

THE GOVERNMENT stores imported from England during the last year were valued at Rs. 1,90,79,150, as compared with Rs. 1,43,90,334 in the previous year. The value of European stores purchased in India is given at Rs. 65,18,916, against a corresponding value in the previous year of Rs. 40,86,796.

The value of stores manufactured in India and substituted for stores hitherto imported is returned at Rs. 70,71,667 against a corresponding value of Rs. 39,42,421 in 1882-3.

INFORMATION has been received from Beluchistan of an outbreak of cholera in the camp of the Khan of Kelat in the Mulla Pass, while on its way to Kelat. Two hundred deaths are reported, including the Khan's mother, Nawab Metammad Khan, his chief Minister, and several chiefs of position. The Khan has arrived in safety at Kelat.

THE EXTENSION of the Indian Frontier Railway to Shebo has been sanctioned, and a large quantity of railway materials is now being accumulated at Quetta, in case the extension of the line in the direction of Kandahar at any time should be found necessary.

MR. G. L. FAGAN, Barrister-at-Law, is to act as Fourth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Millett, Chief Judge, for three months. Mr. Fagan is a son of the late Mr. E. S. Fagan, who was First Judge of the Court for many years. Could not a native lawyer of ability be found to fill the officiating appointment? There are many of them, but the Government is persistent in shutting its eyes to their merits.

A NEW ALIGNMENT of the Nagpur-Bengal Railway with a view to effecting a junction with the East Indian Railway at Assensole, without interfering with coal rights to any large extent, has been prospected. The result is said to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

THE *Englishman* says :—"A private telegram from London reports that, before the fall of Khartoum, the Mahdi offered to give up General Gordon to the English Government for a ransom of 1,250,000 francs, but that the offer was refused."

"IT IS proposed to celebrate, on the 20th of June next, the jubilee of the accession of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to the Throne ; when she will enter upon the fiftieth year of her reign. Great rejoicings were held on the 25th of October 1809 throughout the British Empire when George the Third entered upon his jubilee year. The only two other English monarchs who ever became entitled to the celebration of a jubilee were Henry the Third and Edward the Third."

A FALLEN Chief-Justice;—A sad story of the vicissitudes of life comes from Chicago. William Drummond, a ragged and infirm old man, who was once Chief-Justice of Utah, was sentenced to the House of Correction at the great pork city the other day for stealing stamps off mail matter left on the tops of street boxes. In a husky, broken voice, he told the court that he was "dying for a drink."

THE EX-RAJAH of Sattara, Sajee Maharaj Pratab Singh Maharaj Bhonsla, who has been a State prisoner for the last twenty-eight years, has just been liberated by order of the Bombay Government. The question of the restoration of his ancestral property, for which he has frequently petitioned, is still under consideration.

THURSDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

MR. WINTER, Telegraph Engineer of the Madras Railway, has just concluded certain very interesting experiments in connexion with the lighting of trains by electricity. The batteries are to be worked by the engine of the train itself, but the difficulty was to keep the batteries working when the train stopped. After many patient enterprising experiments Mr. Winter succeeded in constructing storage batteries in the train. When the latter stops the connecting wire is hitched on to the storage batteries, and the light maintained during the stoppage perfect. The experiments are considered a complete success.

THE DISTRIBUTION of prizes to the boys of the Behar H. C. E. School as well as to the girls and boys of the Patsalas in the town, took place on the 30th ultimo, under the presidency of Mr. C. N. Bannerjee, the popular sub-divisional officer. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Bannerjee.

THERE HAS BEEN heavy rain in Oudh and the adjacent districts ; so much so that Lucknow at present stands isolated, railway communication on all sides being cut off by breaks in the lines. Up to the evening of 31st ultimo the railway authorities refused to book through to Lucknow, either via Cawnpore or Aligbar.

HITHERTO currency notes of all circles have been accepted at post and telegraphic offices, and at railway stations ; but a circular, which has recently been issued, forbids post masters to accept notes of foreign circles, either for money orders or for Saving Bank deposits. The object of the reform is not apparent. The order will entail a good deal of unnecessary hardship on the public.

THE PROJECT for connecting Teheran with the Trans-Caucasian Railways is strongly supported by Prince Dondoukoff Corsakoff. The chief shareholders of the Trans-Caucasian lines are busily engaged in working out the question. First of all it must be decided whether the road will run along the shores of the Caspian, or go by the shortest line from Tiflis to Teheran.

IT IS REPORTED that General Sir Charles Macgregor is likely to obtain a year's extension of his tenure of appointment as Quarter-Master General in India.

A MAHOMEDAN in Noakhally is said to have embraced Vaishnavism. He leads a strict Vaishnava life.

BABU RAJANINATH ROY, Assistant Comptroller-General of Bengal, is to be congratulated on his appointment as Deputy Accountant-General of Bombay. Babu Rajaninath is an able and experienced officer and had served for a long time at Bombay before his appointment to the Calcutta Office.

NAWAB KHAJA ABDUL GUNNY. C.S.I. has, we understand, given a donation of Rs. 2,000 for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Birbhoom.

A BOMBAY paper understands that the Government of India will recommend the Secretary of State to give a Government guarantee for the Bombay Port Trust loan for the construction of the new dock. The question whether the money should not be raised in London instead of in India is also to be brought before Lord Randolph Churchill. Our Government is sure to be in a bad way ere long with these blessed guarantees all over the country and in all imaginable projects. By the way the London market does not seem to be the golden pagoda tree it used to be represented by some of our amateur financiers.

THE FRENCH MINISTER for War is about to take legal measures to recover 19,000,000fr. from the railway companies, as alleged overcharges for the transport of troops and war material between 1870 and 1879. An excellent and off-hand way of getting accounts adjusted, but not at all new to us. Our Finance Ministers have with advantage tried it from time to time and as occasion required ! Pace Jotiprasad's case, and the Peshwar prosecutions.

A BANGALORE Branch of the Widow Marriage Association was started a few days ago, and was joined by upwards of a hundred members immediately. Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao was elected President. The widow marriage movement is making faster progress on paper in the Southern Presidency than in other parts of the country.

MR. W. C. PLOWDEN, of London and Dorset, late of the Indian Civil Service, and Census Commissioner in India, who has been unanimously chosen by the Liberal Association of Wolverhampton, West, as their candidate at the forthcoming election, is arranging for an early campaign in the division. Mr. Plowden has been known to Mr. John Bright, M. P., for many years, and Mr. Bright has expressed his opinion that 'he knows no constituency that would not do itself credit by sending him to Parliament.'

"THE PRINCES of Cochin have lately established a private Sanskrit School at Tripoontorah, chiefly with a view to educating the junior scions of the royal house in the sacred writings of their race. Sanskrit literature has of late years been greatly neglected in Cochin, and indeed seemed in danger of becoming extinct,—a fate from which the step just taken may be trusted to save it."

FRIDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

"THE GOVERNMENT seems to have no intention of granting any compensation to the members of the Boundary Commission for the losses they sustained during their march—or flight shall we call it—across the Paropamisus."

AFTER THE defeat of the Afghans at Panjdeh the losses in some cases are said to have been very heavy. But the improper conduct of the members of the Commission themselves was more responsible for these losses than anything else. So says rumour.

A PROPOSAL is now under consideration for further decentralization of the railway administration by making over to local governments the entire control of the railways within their provinces. This would involve various changes in the office of the Director General of Railways. The proposal, however, is said not to have advanced beyond the stage of consideration. We hope it will stop there for ever.

THE QUESTION of increasing the numerical strength of the Native Army is under the consideration of the Government. It is proposed to add two companies to each battalion of Native Infantry and another squadron to each regiment of Native Cavalry.

THE EXCISE returns of Madras disclose that the consumption of liquor in that presidency is daily on the increase. The amount of country spirits consumed during the last year was 1,728,349 gallons against 1,678,824 gallons during the previous year. In some districts where the consumption is rather low a compensation is made by toddy. The total actual revenue from the increased consumption of spirituous and fermented liquors, including customs duty on imported liquors, was Rs. 62,649,68, giving an average of three annas three pie per head of the population. The highest incidence of the tax was in Bellari, where it came to Rs. 30-1-8 each. Then follows Madras town, with Rs.2-4-5 per head ; and the Nilgiri district with Rs. 1-13-9 per head ; the lowest district of all being Ganjam, where the incidence of the tax was only one anna per head. With the *Khola Bhati* system we are not much better off in Bengal. But who cares for the people or for their good as long as the state-coffers are full ?

THE *North German Gazette* publishes an article in which fears are expressed that France is only awaiting a favourable opportunity to attack Germany notwithstanding the peaceful intentions of the latter power, about which by the way, there is room for difference of opinion.

IN THE Court of a Magistrate near Allahabad a house-breaker was sentenced to 18 months hard labour, and the Magistrate was stooping over his desk to record his decision, when one of the shoes of the prisoner flew him past and struck the wall opposite. The poor Sheristadar was in the mean while being belaboured by the prisoner with his other shoe, for which exploit he was awarded another two years. Not a bad way of taking the law into one's own hand when justice was despaired of at the hands of Justice incarnate.

A BANGKOK correspondent reports that the native population of Bangkok has been given almost entirely during two weeks to a new "white elephant" which has arrived from the interior. There was a grand procession on his arrival ; certain parties going up river to meet him, others waiting his arrival at the landing stage. The priests have been busy with religious ceremonies, and great rejoicings and feasts have taken place within the palace grounds. Already the King has conferred a title upon him, and selected for him luxurious quarters. He appears to be a young animal, and is a peculiar greyish colour, as near an approach to white as they have yet found in Siam.

THE Western Jumna Canal been recently deepened and widened and made navigable. A seven mile cut has been made connecting the Western Jumna and Agra Canal, so that it is now possible to travel by boat from Dadapore in the Ambala District to Agra.

EMPRESS EUGENIE promised the Queen to emerge so far from her solitude as to be present at the late Royal Marriage.

THE Mormons of Utah are pouring out their vials of wrath on the United States officers, who are so vigorously enforcing the laws. The new Judge Powers upon whose coming they based large hopes, has already sorely disappointed them, and President Cleveland is not likely to appoint any body who will wink at polygamous practices. He told Judge Powers that he intended to "wipe out polygamy, if he did nothing else" ; and he is not the man to look back after putting his hand to the plough.

COLONEL MALLESON was talked of in London as a probable candidate for one of the vacant seats in the India Council.

THE KHEDIVE has bestowed the title of Pasha on the Mudir of Kassala, for his gallant defence of the place. Is it not very improbable that the newly created Pasha will ever hear of his promotion and honours ?

EXPERIMENTS on a new line between Uxbridge and Liverpool demonstrate that telephonic communications can be satisfactorliy carried on over 400 miles of wire.

SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

NOW THAT the idea of a Channel tunnel has been shelved, at any rate for a time, another idea has cropped up for laying a pneumatic tube across the Channel, through which letters might be remitted. The idea is also to extend the tube to London and Paris, and it is calculated that, if this was done, mails could be conveyed between the two capitals in about one hour. John Bull is never happy unless he be always hunting about for some idea, no matter whether it is realized or not, and the result not unoften is that the idea is attended with friction.

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National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 219 against 247 and 209 in the 2 preceding weeks and 30 in excess of the corresponding week last year. There has been a considerable reduction in the cholera mortality due no doubt to the increased rainfall. The deaths registered from this disease were 26 against 49 in the preceding week. The number, however, is in excess of the quinquennial mean of the week which is only 9. With the heavy rainfall of the present week a further reduction may be confidently expected. There was one death from small pox. The mortality from fevers was below the average, and that from bowel complaints somewhat in excess of it. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 26·3 per 1000 per annum.

THE FOLLOWING, though long, is too rich to be neglected. We cut it out from a leader in the *Englishman*.

"As every body knows, Boston is 'the hub of the universe,' and Berlin has been the centre for two generations of a system of national training which has made the Prussians the most thoroughly schooled people in the world. Yet it is from these two cities that we receive astounding accounts of the ignorance of the younger children in the elementary schools; ignorance, not of books, but of the world around them—of life, of natural objects, and of the signs and wonders of the great realm 'out of doors.' Two thousand returns were compiled in Berlin, but the statistics are not before us. The results, however, of two hundred examinations in Boston reveal the condition of mind of the average city child. The divorce between town and country is certainly pronounced when we find that sixty-five per cent, of the little ones had never seen an ant, sixty-two per cent. had never seen a snail, and twenty per cent. had never seen a butterfly. Ninety did not know where their ribs were, and twenty-one did not know their right hand from their left. Seventy-five knew nothing of the seasons of the year, and sixty-five have never seen a rainbow; ninety-three were not aware that leather came from animals, eighty nine did not know what flour was made of, while, finally, thirty-five per cent. had never been in the country. Many of the children had thus absolutely vacant minds as to the most obvious facts of daily life. Others had odd ideas, picked up no doubt from nurses or from schoolfellows. The instances of this given in the report are curious. 'Butterflies make butter or eat it; grasshoppers give grass; all honey is from the honeysuckles; and poplin dresses are made of poplar trees. When a cow lows it blows its own horn; at night the sun goes or rolls or flies, is blown or walks, or God pulls it up higher out of sight. Thunder is God groaning, or kicking, or turning a big handle, or grinding snow, talking loud, breaking something, throwing logs, having coals run in, pounding about with a big hammer, hitting the clouds, clouds bumping or clapping together or bursting."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :—

London, August 5.—According to the latest telegrams received here from Teheran, the Russians are reinforcing their position at Panjdeh, while the Afghans are hurrying forward troops to Zulfikar.

In the House of Lords last evening, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question said that the Zulfikar question remains in *statu quo*, as the Russian Government dissents from the contention of the British Goverbment that England and Russia alike promised to deliver up the Zulfikar Pass to the Amir of Afghanistan. But Her Majesty's Government, however, held the Russian Government to their promise. The delay which continues is due to the desire of the Russian authorities to obtain further information on the subject.

Answering another question, His Lordship said that no modifications to the agreement, concluded by Lord Dufferin with Abdur Rahman at Rawal Pindi, were intended, and that British troops would not occupy any strategical position in Afghan territory during the autumn. The policy of Her Majesty's Government, said His Lordship, was vigorously to strengthen the Indian frontier, regardless of all relations of a transitory nature with any other Power.

6.—In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement concerning Egypt. He said the British Government will act in concert with the Powers, and particularly with Turkey.

British troops will remain in Egypt until the defences and the financial and administrative reforms of the country are completed.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will endeavour to make more satisfactory arrangements with the Porte for the defence of Suakim; England, however, retaining control there.

7.—Mr. Arthy John Collins, Q. C., has been appointed Chief Judge of the High Court of Madras.

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph, stating that conciliatory despatches had been received from M. De Giers, respecting the Afghan frontier dispute, and that an immediate amicable settlement was probable.

The House of Commons have finally passed the Bill for Protection of Young Girls.

Mr. Smith, Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

Berlin 6.—A most cordial interview took place to-day at Gastein, between the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, *on Tuesday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject: Processes of Magnetisation. Terrestrial Magnetism.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject: Moleculiar Attraction and the Properties of Matter peculiar to Solids.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., on *Saturday*, the 15*th Inst.*, at 4-30 P.M.

Subject: The Metals Barium and Strontium with their Salts. Coloured fires.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR M. D,
August 8th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885.

THE SUBURBAN ASPECT OF THE AMALGAMATION.

THE fiat has gone forth. There can be no prospect of a reconsideration of the question of amalgamation. In his reply to the memorial of the Suburban Rate-payers' Association Sir Rivers Thompson has peremptorily declined to re-open the question. The amalgamation must take place, whether the people like it or not—whether it be for their weal or woe. What it will do for the Town we have already shown in several articles; we will to-day describe our impressions of the other side of the shield—how it appears to the people of the Suburbs. That they will benefit by a clearance at Kidderpur with extended water supply and scientific drainage around a large tract of water which will replace sundry more or less unsanitary bustees there can be no question. But that concerns only a single ward out of half-a-dozen. We know not for certain what will be the extent of the amalgamation. But fair indications are not wanting. Looking to the proceedings of the Amalgamation Committee some people have got the impression that Babu Kalinath Mitra is playing for the hand of Government, and his scheme has met with favor from his official colleagues. The impression may, perhaps, be a false one, and we wish to avoid doing the Babu any injustice; but his scheme is all that we have before us. "He proposed to make the Circular Canal the eastern boundary as far as the south limit of Baliaghata, to include in Calcutta the whole of Entally and Benniapukar and all the southern Thannahs except Tallyganj. He would however make Cassipur, Chitpur, and the excluded portion of Ultadanga, Maniktollah, and Baliaghata into a separate Municipality." This proposition was made on July 10, and at subsequent meetings it has been made the basis for further consideration and enquiry—we may therefore safely accept this as the datum for our remarks. According to it, Garden Reach, Alipur, Bhabanipur, Baligunj, Karaia, Entally, and the western part of the Eastern Ward will be included in the Town, and we have to enquire, what will the people thereof derive by this inclusion? To look to their outgoings first. They now pay a maximum of 7½ per cent. house tax, a wheel tax, and a night-soil tax. The last two will remain very much as they now are; but the first will be raised to 10 per cent. Then they will have a Police tax of 2½ per cent., a lighting tax of 2 per cent., and a water tax of 6 per cent, making a total of 20½ per cent. or about three times the amount they now pay. A drainage tax is also impending. They will then have the benefits (?) of the Calcutta Police for the trial of their police cases, and the original jurisdiction of the High Court for the trial of their Civil suits. The costliness of the High Court is proverbial. No case can be tried there under thousands of Rupees—for there they reckon by gold mohars what at Alipur is reckoned by Rupees. That is to say the people will have the luxury of reckoning their out-goings at seventeen-fold more than what they now have to pay for the protection they derive from the law courts of the country. They will next have to face a heavy debt. Over a million of money still stands as the debt of the Town for its drainage and waterworks; and the supreme felicity of paying ratably the interest and sinking fund thereon will also devolve on the Suburbanites. The benefit of the works done with the money they cannot have, for they are entirely local. But theologians and moralists assure us that the merit of doing good without wishing for a return is prized the highest, and the Suburbanites should look to it. We do not know if paying interest and sinking fund on loans contracted by others come under the category of "doing good," but we presume it does, seeing that our protector and Governor in whose hands the destinies of the people have been placed by a wise Providence, or a concatenation of fortuitous circumstances, whichever it be, declares it will be good for the Suburbanites. For any filtered water they may get they will have to pay separately to the tune of something like from twenty to thirty lakhs. A considerably larger contribution will have to be made for any large scheme of drainage. We have then to look to the trouble, inconvenience and loss to which the people will be put by having the head office located far away from their homes.

We must now turn to the credit side of the account. To the inhabitants of the off side of the Circular Road, no appreciable benefit at present can be possible. They already enjoy the benefit of watered and gas-lighted roads; they buy at a small price filtered water for their domestic use; and they can lay gas in their houses whenever they like. Of drainage they also derive all the benefits that are now derivable, and more they cannot have for a long time to come. For the last six or seven years the Corporation has put an embargo on house connexions in the Town, owing to want of water, and they cannot permit it for the Suburbs, except for Belvedere, (which will save its present contribution of Rs. 27 per month) until the supply is greatly increased. The present extension when completed will scarcely meet all the requirements of the Town and the Docks which will, as a matter of course, have the preference. In this respect the juggle about millions of gallons on paper means very much the same thing as small-scale maps do in the House of Commons. They serve only to mislead. In so far the benefits to the residents of Circular Road may be represented by an emphatic Nil. To people residing at Ballygung, Bhabanipur, Entally, &c., gas light will certainly be extended at once, and they will also have, when the extension works are complete, say about five years hence, a few standpipes here and there discharging enough water for drinking purposes, if equally distributed, but, as for certain the lion's share will go to a few rich men, the bulk will be at perfect liberty to see and grin, and nothing more. In Calcutta, people were promised a supply under a pressure of fifty feet, and many on the faith of that promise laid pipes to the second and third floors of their houses, but in the Northern Division they get precious little of it there. Even on the ground floor, where they were promised a constant supply, they get any thing but a full supply, and that for a limited number of hours daily. The people of the Northern Division have been crying for it for the last six years, but without avail. According to the report of the official Engineer, the supply in certain places dwindles down to a "trickle." In the Suburbs, with a limited quantity of water available and sparsely scattered standposts, the supply will for certain prove more a mockery than a boon. Doubtless the number of standposts set down on paper is not very sparing, but we have no reason to believe that they will all be forth-coming in reality in course of the next generation. When the water works were first established in Calcutta the promise in an Act of the Legislature was that there should be a standpost at the distance of every hundred yards all over the town, or within 50 yards of the most distant consumer. When the works were opened this was changed to 150 yards in all the streets of Calcutta, and now after 15 years' experience there are parts in which the nearest post is from 300 to 450 yards distant, at least this was the report of the Engineer not a very long time ago. It would be an agreeable surprise, indeed, if the Surburbanites should fare better in less time. But we are painfully certain that the surprise will not be forthcoming.

As regards drainage on the under-ground sewer system the Calcutta works have already cost considerably over a crore of rupees, and it is not yet complete; nay, it is so bad that it has become a fruitful source of disease, and Mr. Jones has howled himself hoarse in denouncing it. Let us suppose, if we can make the supposition in the face of the typhoid fever now staring at us, that it is not so bad, and the Suburbs should have it. The problem will be how to get the where-

withal to pay for it? If we accept, as we must, Babu Kalinath Mitra' sscheme, the area to be taken up will be twice the size of Calcutta, and the Calcutta Corporation should be prepared to borrow about two crores to provide the drainage. Are they so prepared? Have they credit in the market for such a loan, or resources at command to defray the interest on the loan to the extent of about fourteen lakhs a year, including sinking fund? If not, the drainage will be a Utopia, which will read well on paper, and sound well in the effusive speech of the Government Secretary who will carry the Amalgamation Bill through the Council, and resound better in some borrowed hall or other where the Health Society will sing its io pæans in praise of Sir Rivers Thompson; but it will remain unrealisable as ever.

The people of the Suburbs further urge, and not without reason, that in the opinion of Government the Calcutta Corporators have sadly failed to discharge their duty to the public, and the deaths of thousands every year are, according to the same high authority, due to their inefficiency, or supineness, or want of knowledge of their duty. The Health Society has been established under the high patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor expressly to act as an overseer and to teach them what they should do. And, under the circumstances, how can the Suburbanites cheerfully accept those inefficient, supine, ignorant men to be the custodians of their health? Sir Rivers is the author of the greatest denunciations against the Corporators, and how can he conscientiously make over, without stultifying himself, the lives of the Suburbanites, including the sanitary surroundings of his own palace, to their keeping? Had it been proposed that, following "the bag and baggage," theory of Mr. Gladstone, they should be extirpated, root and branch, there would have been a fair argument; but the Government resolution says nothing of the kind. Some slight tinkering is all that has yet been proposed, and that does not in any way produce confidence.

The Suburbanites have yet another argument to urge. They say that if all the productive portions of the Suburbs—all those places which have the largest houses and pay best—be included in the Town, the outlying portions will be extremely stinted in their resources, and will not be able to do a tithe of what they are now doing towards sanitary and conservancy improvements, and their decadence and miserable condition will be a source of danger to the health of the selected portions—much more so than what the selected portions now are to the Town. Thus, while they will derive no benefit from their alliance with the Town, they will grievously suffer by the decay of their dissevered members. This is really being transferred from the frying pan into the fire. They forget, however, that the urgent demand for sanitary works for the Kidderpur dock area, leaves the Government no option. The Government cannot, or will not, pay for those improvements, and yet they must be done, and the only way to meet the demand is to make the Town and the Suburbs pay for them, and consequently individual suffering must be overlooked in the interests, real or supposed, of commerce. If the people feel this to be a great hardship—well—they must bear it anyhow they can—and —and bless all and every body around them.

LORD REAY AND THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

THE public utterances of Lord Reay, the new Governor of Bombay, are characterised by a breadth of view and a spirit of genuine sympathy with the people, which are worthy of admiration. The noble words with which his lordship opened the new Session of the Local Legislative Council at Poona some weeks ago, indicated a firm determination on his part to promote, to the best of his power, the welfare of the millions placed under his rule. The address of welcome which was presented to him the other day at Poona by a deputation of the Sarvajanik Sabha, furnished him another opportunity to indicate the lines on which he proposes to carry on the administration of the Western Presidency. The address is a model document of its kind. It is at once comprehensive in spirit and moderate in tone. The Sarvajanik Sabha's proposals in regard to the constitution of the Poona Municipality have already been sanctioned. The Sabha suggested that the rate-payers should be permitted to elect two-thirds of the total number of members; and the suggestion has been acted upon. Lord Reay, in replying to the address of the Sabha, made an announcement to that effect. His lordship, however, added that the concession which has been made to Poona, cannot be granted to all municipalities in the Presidency. He observed:—"Various localities differ so much, and institutions suited to one will not prove useful to another. It is the duty of the Government carefully to watch the working of these institutions and their development, making them keep pace with the aptitude for self-government displayed by the inhabitants. Where at present the guarantees which Poona offers do not exist to the same extent, it is clear that the Government would not be justified in assimilating what is dissimilar. You attach great importance to the specific representation of the educated classes. Your wishes in that respect have my cordial support. Though I do not wish to imply that the rate-paying constituency would not have an elected member from the educated classes, still the recognition of an educated class is in accordance with your traditions and is opposed to the notion of equality, which is unsound, unscientific, and destructive of good Government." We are very glad to see that Lord Reay recognises the importance of the educated classes. To the average Anglo-Indian official they are a positive eye-sore. He sighs for a return of the days when B. A's. and pleaders were unknown. It is perfectly true that various localities differ so much, that institutions suited to one will not prove useful to another. This sound principle has been laid down with great emphasis in the famous Resolution issued by the Government of India on May 18, 1882. The late Viceroy did not intend that one uniform unvarying system of Local Self-Government should be applied every where in India without regard to local circumstances and requirements. On the contrary Lord Ripon made it clear beyond possibility of mistake or misapprehension that Local Governments should use their discretion in devising suitable schemes for different localities. The position which Lord Reay has taken up in this matter is quite unassailable. He declares that it is the duty of Government to make these institutions keep pace with the aptitude for Self-Government displayed by the people. If Local Governments should Act upon this sound principle, there will be no ground for any complaint.

The Sarvajanik Sabha, in the next place, suggest the appointment of a Commission of Native and European experts, both in and out of the service, to go over the whole ground of the difference of views about Forest Conservancy. Lord Reay has also adopted this excellent suggestion. He has announced his determination to appoint a Special Commission to enquire into the alleged grievances connected with Forest Conservancy in the Tanna district. All sensible and right-thinking persons will agree with the *Times of India* that so many grave and serious complaints against the working of the Forest laws have been brought forward in the European and Native papers that no Government could afford to leave them unnoticed. Our contemporary is given to understand that not only the Commission will be instructed to take up every alleged grievance in Tanna, but also in all other parts of the Presidency, where the people consider they are aggrieved by the working of the Forest laws. We are told that the important question of how to supply *rab*, of rights of grazing, of fuel, and the hardships which the wild tribes have to endure in the name of Forest Conservancy will be thoroughly investigated. Everything will, however, depend on the *personnel* of the Commission. There is reason to believe that the Chairman of the Sarvajanik Sabha who is a pensioned officer of well-known ability and wide experience, will be appointed a member of the Commission. Lord Reay, in the course of his speech, made some remarks on the question of Forest Conservancy. His Lordship said:—"You admit that Forest Conservancy is calculated to benefit the country. It is clear that the agricultural interest stands in need of the applications of the principles of agriculture, that wide tracts of country are by nature set aside for that purpose, and that the destruction of trees and the neglect to plant large areas would be foregoing an obvious means of adding to the wealth of the country. So much I think may be taken for granted, and is not in your address denied. Future generations will have reason to be thankful for the trees planted and preserved by this generation." But that is no reason why the present generation should be subjected to untold hardships and oppression in the name of Forest Conservancy. It is notorious that the people have been deprived of their rights of grazing, of fuel, and collecting articles of jungle produce in these reserved forests—rights which they had enjoyed from time immemorial. No prospect of future benefit, however great, can reconcile the people to such severe hardships. Lord Reay says that in the forest settlements now going on everything will be done to render the exigencies of Forest Conservancy as little vexatious as possible to the villagers; and that the principle which he has laid down is carefully observed by the Forest Settlement officers, who are revenue officers. If his lordship expects the people to be satisfied with this assurance, he is very much mistaken. Painful experience has taught them that no reliance whatever can be placed on settlement officers. *The* one object of these officers is to show as much revenue as they possibly can. They know very well that the prospects of their advancement in the service will depend on the satisfactory nature of the *nakshas* submitted by them. They can devise numerous ingenious plans to set at nought with impunity the rules and principles laid down for their guidance. Take, for instance, the proceedings of settlement officers in these provinces. The standard adopted for settlement in the North-Western Provinces is what is called the half-assets standard. A "half assets standard," means half the rent paid by the tenants to their landlord. But in ninety-nine out of a hundred the Settlement Officers, it is notorious, takes much more than half the rent paid. There is no reason to hope the Forest Settlement Officers in Bombay will show any consideration to the people who have from time immemorial enjoyed certain valuable rights in forests.

The most important and interesting part of the speech delivered by Lord Reay, in reply to the address of the Sarvajanik Sabha, was that in which he expressed his warm sympathy with the movement for technical education. The address of welcome naturally refers to his Lordship's previous labours in the cause of education, and the deputation drew his special attention to the crying need for technical education. Lord Reay remarked:—"On my entire sympathy with every effort to encourage technical education you may rely; to assist in the increase of manufactures, industries and arts of all kinds is the most grateful work of an Indian administrator. We cannot be too keenly alive to the importance of opening up new sources of activity for the increasing number of educated young men who leave the annually increasing numbers of educational institutions so that they may look forward to manifold opportunities of using their talents." The practical importance of the question raised cannot be exaggerated. It is high time that active measures should be set on foot in every province for the promotion of technical education. The struggle for existence among our countrymen is growing more and more intense every day. They must surely starve unless they learn to strike out new careers for themselves. The *Times of India*, writing on this subject, makes the following observations:—"Out of her untold millions India sends half a dozen able lads to England every year to compete with English boys for the Indian Civil Service. But the appointments and opportunities lying at her very threshold are altogether neglected. Look at the way in which the great modern industries of India were introduced, such as tea and coffee and jute and indigo and cinchona. Not a Native would invest a rupee in them, not a Native even now is fit to take sole charge of a tea garden or cinchona plantation. . . . . Whole coast has been encircled with lines of steamers, which nearly rival the railways in their development of trade. But these like the railways are almost entirely English. There is an enormous banking business done in

India. But not one of the existing banks has been started with Indian capital; not one of them possessed an Indian Manager." Amidst a mass of rubbish and errors there are some prudent observations which should be carefully studied by the educated Natives of India. They complain that the vast resources of their country are being drained away to England. But if this is the case it is to some extent their own fault. India imports from foreign countries manufactured goods to the value of not less than 50 crores of rupees a year. Now all these articles can be made in this country, which abounds with raw materials of every description. The Sarvajanik Sabha has treated the question of fostering technical education very sensibly. Instead of urging the establishment of technical schools all over the presidency they pray Government to concentrate its efforts in a central institution in the city of Bombay, where the large number of factories and munufacturing establishments will afford the necessary help of practical training to supplement the instruction given in the technical school. They point out that in the "Ripon Memorial Fund," there is already a promising nucleus for such an institution, and that if the movement be duly fostered by Government, this national want will be supplied to a certain extent. The very urgent need of fostering technical education in India is obvious. The paramount necessity of such education is now universally acknowledged, and no time should be lost in taking necessary action for supplying this crying want.

'THE SONG CELESTIAL.'*

UNDER the above title, Mr. Edwin Arnold has published a metrical translation of the divine lay—the Bhagavadgita—which forms the glory and greatness of the ancient classics of our native land. We welcome it with even greater warmth than we did his "Light of Asia," his 'Song of Songs,' and his 'Secret of Death.' In his writings the gifted author has invariably evinced a cordial sympathy for the people of this country, and in the work under notice he manifests it in a Sanskrit dedication, which is as happily turned as it is grateful to us. In its English version as written by him it runs thus:

"So have I read this wonderful and spirit-thrilling speech,
"By Krishna and Prince Arjuna held, each to each;
"So have I writ its wisdom here—its hidden mystery,
"For England; O our India! as dear to me as She!"

His appreciation of the Gita, "the marvellous Sanscrit poem" as he aptly describes it, is best expressed in the following extract from his Preface: "In plain but noble language it unfolds a philosophical system which remains to this day the prevailing Brahmanic belief, blending as it does the doctrines of Kapila, Patanjali, and the Vedas. So lofty are many of its declarations, so sublime its aspirations, so pure and tender its piety, that Schlegel, after his study of the poem, breaks forth into this outburst of delight and praise towards its unknown author: 'The reverence of the great are due to the Brahman in his most sacred and holy work. And foremost to thee, O most holy poet and offspring of the Godhead, whatever, in short, thou hast been called among mortals, O author of this song, whose oracular mind was rapt in the Most High, Eternal and Divine, with an inexpressible and unerring pleasure—to thee, foremost, I say, I offer my respectful salutations, and my constant adoration to the vestiges thou hast left.'† Lassen re-echoes this splendid tribute, and indeed, so striking are some of the moralities here inculcated, and so close the parallelism—ofttimes actually verbal—between its teachings and those of the New Testament that a controversy has arisen between Pandits and Missionaries on the point whether the author borrowed from Christian sources, or the Evangelists and Apostles from him" (pp. VII.f.) This estimate of the value of the Gita is by no means surprising. From the time of its first publication it has commanded the highest veneration of a highly intellectual nation, and many are the people in India who worship it with the same earnest devotion which devout Christians evince for the Gospels. It was the delight of the great scholars of mediæval India to expound the doctrines of this wonderful work, and scores of commentaries and translations are now extant to render it easily accessible to weaker intellects. When Englishmen in India turned their attention to Sanskrit literature, the very first work which attracted their notice was the Gita, and the greatest Anglo-Orientalist of the day, Sir Charles Wilkins, prepared an English version of it for the information of his countrymen. When recommending it for the patronage of the Court of Directors, Warren Hastings, after adverting to its peculiar oriental character and imaginings, and his own want of scholarship, thus gave expression to his estimate of it: "With the deductions, or qualifications, which I have thus premised, I hesitate not to pronounce the Gita a performance of great originality; of a sublimity of conception, reasoning, and diction, almost unequalled, and, with a single exception, among all the known religions of mankind, of a theology accurately corresponding with that of the Christian dispensation and most powerfully illustrating its fundamental doctrines." The work was published in 1785, and it has formed the theme of comment to the greatest scholars of Europe who have written on philosophy since the day of its publication. The next attempt was made by Mr. Cockburn Thomson, and several versions have since appeared, in Greek by Galanos, in Latin by Lassen, in Italian by Stanislav Gatti, in German by Lorinser, in French by Burnouf, and in English, severally, by Mr. Cockburn Thomson, Mr. Davies and Mr. Telang,—the last has published two translations, one in prose and the other in blank verse. Two editions have from time to time appeared in Calcutta, founded mainly on Wilkins' version, and another has appeared in Madras, profusely illustrated with notes by Wilson, Milman, Humboldt, and others. Mr. Telang's prose version and Mr. Davies' rendering are the most recent, and the former is by far the most accurate and scholarly, the latter being at times disfigured by inaccuracies and bumptious pretension discarding the true interpretations of the native commentators. Anyhow, in the presence of them it might at first sight appear that a new one was not needed. But those works are designed for critical purposes, and aim primarily at absolute verbal accuracy, so as to help the scholar and the historian; and the peculiarities of the Sanskrit idiom, style, and bent of philosophical thought faithfully reproduced in so loose and unphilosophical a language as the English, render them anything but welcome to the general reader. Hence the necessity for a new version. This is Mr. Arnold's justification, and he well says, "If I venture to offer a translation of the wonderful poem after so many superior scholars, it is in grateful recognition of the help derived from their labours, and because English literature would certainly be incomplete without possessing in a popular form a poetical and philosophical work so dear to India." And the object aimed at has been fully attained. Even as the soul is greater than the material tenement in which it is held, so is the spirit of poetry greater than its verbal framework. And if Mr. Arnold has departed from the arrangment, the idiom, and the oriental peculiarities of thought and expression, he has most faithfully and with great success reproduced the majesty, the grandeur and the loftiness of the ideas which characterise the noble poem. We have in his version that which makes the Gita most dear to us, that which will appeal to the English public with unerring force, without the drawback of a foreign idiom. And what is most commendable in his work is that the meaning of the text and its national colouring have been fairly preserved. To illustrate this remark we here quote a passage from Mr. Davies' version. When Arjuna beheld the opposing armies marshalled on the field and ready for battle he was touched by a qualm of conscience, and felt unnerved. He said:

"O slayer of Madhu! how shall I assail with my arrows in the battle Bhishma and Drona who are worthy of honor; O slayer of foes!

"For it were better to feed on the food of beggary for life than to slay these much honored teachers (*Gurus*); yea, if I were to slay these teachers though greedy of wealth, I should eat of viands stained with blood.

"We know not which would be the better lot for us, that we should conquer them, or they should conquer us. If we should slay these Dhritarashtras, here drawn up in array before us, we should not wish to live.

"I who am stricken in soul by pity about (the causes of guilt) and confused in mind about duty, (pray thee) to tell me certainly what is the better (course). Declare this to me, I am thy disciple; teach me now prostrate before thee.

"For I see not what can avail to drive away this grief that dries up my senses, though I should attain on earth to a vast, unrivalled dominion and even to the supreme rule of the gods (*suras*)."

Turn we now to the same passage in Mr. Arnold's rendering, and here it is:

"Better to live on beggar's bread
With those we love alive,
Than taste their blood in rich feasts spread,
And guiltily survive!
Ah! were it worse—who knows?—to be
Victor or vanquished here,
When those confront us angrily
Whose death leaves living drear?
In pity lost, by doubtings tossed,
My thoughts—distracted—turn
To Thee, the Guide I reverence most,
That I may counsel learn:
I know not what would heal the grief
Burned into soul and sense,
If I were earth's unchallenged chief——
A god—and these gone thence!"

We doubt not our readers will at once perceive that this passage fully bears out the opinion we have expressed above. It shows most pointedly all the strong and the weak points of Mr. Arnold's work, and as the weak points are insignificant and quite unworthy of notice, we should be thankful to the author for the service he has done us by so ably and successfully recommending to the notice of his countrymen a work on which so greatly depends our national honor. At present we live on the memory of our past,—a past at once so noble and so illustrious,—and those, who labour to preserve that memory in its glory, and to spread it far and wide, do us an inestimable service.

Mr. Arnold very appropriately abjures literary criticism and philosophic dogmatisms, but, in his preface, he has at an unlucky moment rushed into a chronological question which is to be regretted. We should be glad to see the question fully discussed in all its bearings, but we have a natural repugnance to *ex cathedra* assertions. He says: "Mr. Kasinath Telang has offered some fair arguments to prove it (the Gita) anterior to the Christian era. The weight of evidence, however, tends to place its composition at about the third century after Christ; and perhaps there are really echoes in this Brahmanic poem of the lessons of Galilee, and of the Syrian incarnation." As the case now stands, Mr. Lorinser and Dr. Weber were the leading expounders of the Galilean theory, and Mr. Telang met, in great detail and with consummate critical tact, every argument of the impugners, and no one has yet ventured to attempt a contradiction of his reasonings, and, in the face of it, judgment should go for him and not against him. Mr. Arnold is welcome to take up the discussion; but he does wrong to himself and to those, whom, he says, he loves so dearly, by jumping to a conclusion.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

THERE was a conversation—we cannot call it a debate or discussion—on the East India Loan Bill in the House of Commons on the night of the 6th ultimo. The third reading of the Bill was a mere formal affair, and when we remember that it was taken up at ten minutes to 12 we may well understand that there was no intention to raise a discussion on the merits of the measure. But the occasion was important, inasmuch as Lord Randolph Churchill, the new Secretary of State for India, practically made his *debut* by carrying the East India Loan Bill through Committee. On the motion to go into Committee upon this Bill, Sir George Campbell plaintively begged the Secretary of State to vouchsafe some explanations of the measure. Sir George expressed a hope that if borrowed money were devoted to the construction of railways care should be taken that they were productive undertakings. This was the principle upon

* The Song Celestial, or Bhagavad-gita (from the Mahabharata), being a Discourse between Arjuna, Prince of India, and the Supreme Being under the form of Krishna. Translated from the Sanskrit Text, by Edwin Arnold, M. A. Trubner and Co., London 1885.

† In the original this quotation is in Latin. It has been loosely rendered into English for the convenience of such of our readers as do not read that language.

which the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways, issued in July last year, was based. The Committee recommended the construction of commercial lines with borrowed capital, whether they proved remunerative in the first instance or not. They were guided by the consideration that even if commercial railways did not pay for some years after they were opened for traffic, they would gradually turn out productive. The Committee never dreamed for a moment that under cover of their report money would be borrowed for making strategical railway or military roads. Indeed, the proposals of the Government of India which were submitted to the Committee did not contemplate any thing of the kind. Sir George Campbell further asked the Secretary of State to tell the House that the loan was not to be thrown upon posterity. He urged that expenditure should be reduced, in order to provide for the repayment of the loan. Mr. Onslow followed Sir George Campbell,and made some excellent observations on the financial condition of India. He declared that the more Lord Randolph Churchill looked into Indian finance the more he would find that it presented almost insuperable difficulties. Mr. Onslow proceeded: "In consequence of the policy adopted in India there would be a permanent additional charge upon the expenditure of that country, and he should like to know how that charge was to be met. He believed that it would be impossible to raise two miKions of money a year to pay the charge. It was utterly impossible to go on spending large sums of money upon public works and railways, because India could not bear it. The nearer Russia got to the borders of Afghanistan the greater would be our expenditure in India, and the first thing which the noble lord should do was to go thoroughly into the finances of India and into the question of the home charges. Indian finances at the present time were in a very precarious condition, and it was impossible for India to raise more money by extra taxation. Any further charges that she might have to bear would have to be raised by loan in this country. He hoped that the noble lord, the Secretary of State for India, would very seriously consider the present position of the Indian finances." These sensible remarks should receive that careful and attentive consideration of the new Secretary of State, which they deserve. It is acknowledged by the highest authorities that finance is the key to the good Government of India. Before the debate on the Indian Budget comes on Lord Randolph Churchill should thoroughly study the present financial position of this country.

The new Secretary of State rose quarter-past 12 o'clock to commence his first official utterances on an important subject. He declined to mix up the details of the Bill with the financial statement of the year to be made as usual during the closing hours of the session. For the present he confined his remarks to the loan under consideration. Although the noble lord spoke with the aid of a closely written paper to which he constantly referred he made many misstatements. In replying to the criticisms of Sir George Campbell, His Lordship made such a mess of the whole thing that a communique from the India Office had to be sent round the papers the next day correcting his errors. Finding himself unequal to the task imposed upon him Lord Randolph Churchill ingenuously remarked that the whole had been carefully explained by the late Under-Secretary of State for India, and strongly advised all who wished to understand it to read the speech delivered by Mr. Cross on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill. "It was a Bill," argued His Lordship, "based upon a settled and deliberate policy recommended by the Government of India, and approved in the main by a Select Committee of that House. The Government of India advised that the construction of railways might be advantageously pursued with greater activity than in the past, and that money for their construction should, under certain circumstances, be borrowed. The Select Committee recommended that the Secretary of State should be made the responsible judge of the amounts that should be borrowed, and of the question whether the money should be borrowed, in India or in London Thus, in pressing this Bill forward the Government were acting on the deliberate recommendation of a Select Committee." This statement is calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the public. Mr. Cross, on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill, explained that nearly 5 millions sterling would be devoted to the construction of strategical railways and military roads on the frontier. Now, we have shown above that the proposals of the Government of India which were submitted to a Select Committee of the House of Commons and approved in the main by that Committee, did not provide for the making of non-productive railways, and did not contemplate the construction of roads at all. We admit that the money to be borrowed under the Bill will be expended on public works; but there are two kinds of such works—productive and non-productive. In accordance with the advice of the Government of India the Select Committee recommended the construction of certain commercial lines, whereas half the amount to be borrowed under the East India Loan Bill will be expended on military public works.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Secretary of State for India brought forward the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on Thursday last:—

"He stated the excess of expenditure, owingto theRussian advance towards theAfghan frontier,amounted to £4,960,000, including £250,000 for the subsidyto the Amir of Afghanistan. Through reduction of expenditure, consequent upon economies effected, the deficit for the current year has been reduced to £3,100,000 and it is proposed to meet it by an increased irrigation loan of £3,500,000, and by carrying forward to next year £1,500,000. The total increase of Native troops amounted to 22,750 men necessitating an equivalent addition of British troops in India. His Lordship severely criticised Lord Ripon's administration, and accused him of want of foresight in connection with the late Russian advance, and concluded his speech by announcing that steps will be taken to resettle the Indian land revenue, and that a Committee of Inquiry will examine the working of the forest laws. It was also the intention of the Government to move next year for a Parliamentary inquiry to examine into the present system of the Government in India. After a long and animated debate the House voted the budget.

We reserve our remarks for our next issue.

WE learn that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has not been keeping good health of late. In consequence of this, it is not improbable that His Honor may shortly take leave for a month and proceed to Ceylon for the benefit of sea air. In that case, says the *Englishman*, the acting appointment would naturally devolve upon the Hon'ble H. A. Cockerell, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. We should be glad to see the office made pukka for him.

A CORRESPONDENT bitterly complains of the nuisance created in Tiljulla by the Municipal Trenching ground there. Some of the people have, we hear, already lodged a complaint about it before the Sealdah Court. They would have done better by appealing to Mr. Paul, the Magistrate, who, we know, is an able officer, free from office prejudices, and would readily help them. A case of this kind arose at Bantra in the Howrah Municipality, and the Government took smart notice of it a short time ago.

WE HAVE received an interesting book entitled *Englande Banga-Mahila*, or the Bengali Lady in England. The book has been written in vernacular by a respectable Bengali lady now residing with her husband in England, and treats of the manners and customs of the English, and gives a general description of English Society. It describes in a most life-like manner all that the authoress has seen on her way to and in England and the description cannot fail to prove of great interest to the Bengali reader. The book has been written in chaste Bengali. We have had several similar books written by native gentlemen before,returned from England but this,we believe, is the first occasion that a lady has ventured upon the task of enlightening her country-women and countrymen about England and its people among whom she is now living.

IT IS generally regarded at Madras, as extremely probable, that General Sir Peter Lumsden will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, on the deserved elevation of Sir Frederick to the Chief Command of India. Mr. Arthur John Collins, Q.C., has been appointed Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. Is it to be understood then that Madras with its filthy Black Town is to go without the excellent Sanitary experiences of Mr. Justice Cunningham,who was talked of as likely to get the officiating appointment. At any rate, Calcutta has had the exclusive benefit of his Lordship's services for a long time and would not, we are sure, grudge his philanthrophic services at Madras, which sadly requires them.

THE CASE of the unfortunate Tincowri Pal has excited a good deal of sensation and sympathy amongst the Calcutta Community, as is most clearly shown by the fact that several memorials have been got up, praying His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise his prerogative of mercy and save the life of the unhappy prisoner. The age of the parents and their respectability, the youth of his wife, the new babe, the extreme youth of the prisoner himself, the fact of his having been in a frenzy under the influence of alcoholic liquors and of hydrochlorate of morphia have tended to create a favourable impression upon all sections of the Community, Europeans and Natives, Hindus and Muhammadans, Parsis, Jews, Armenians and others. The memorial has been signed by no less than sixteen thousand respectable inhabitants of Calcutta and the neighbourhood, of whom about five hundred are Europeans and Eurasians. But numerical strength is not the only recommendation of the memorials; they have also been most influentially signed. We cannot think that the Lieutenant-Governor will refuse to regard favourably memorials so well reasoned and so numerously and so influentially signed. It is said that His Honor has been impressed with the extremely painful nature of the case, and there is some likelihood of the young man's life being saved and of the old father being spared the odium of having his son executed by the public hangman. We confidently look forward to His Honor seeing it fit to exercise the noble prerogative of mercy for which act of grace the entire community will be sincerely grateful to him. The prayer of the memorialists has, we notice, been warmly supported by the Press, both European and Native.

THE PAINFUL news of the premature death of His Highness Ram Varma, the Maharaja of Travancore, on Tuesday last, will we are sure be received all over the country with feelings of profound sorrow and regret. The Maharaja had been suffering from dropsy for sometime past and the symptoms of late became so dangerous and alarming that a Brigade-Surgeon had to be sent for from Madras to treat his case. But all efforts to save his life were unavailing,and His Highness succumbed at 6. 50 on the night of the 4th instant, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight. It was only five years ago that His Highness was formally installed on his ancestral *gadi*, and during the short period that Providence permitted him to rule Travancore, he earned golden opinions of all sections ofthe people and of the paramount power which delighted to honour him. His Highness was one of the foremost of our Native Princes, and was unrivalled in point of culture,education and enlightenment. Both as a scholar and as a statesman His Highness was esteemed by all who knew him, and during his rule Travancore rose to be one of the model Native states of India. Having himself tasted the sweets of Western learning,His Highness was ardently attached to all educational work, and in point of education this State could well bear comparison with the best governed and best cared-for parts of British India. The thoughtful and practical minute he submitted to the Education Commission earned him the reputation of a well-informed and veteran educationist. He had made ample provisions for the education of both the boys and girls of his State. And in the other departments also his liberality was profuse. He was constantly engaged in learned correspondence with savants all over India and Europe. The loss

of such a Prince and ruler is truly a loss to the people, and cannot be easily repared. But considering that the scions of theHouse of Travancore are all ardent votaries of learning, we may fairly hope to see the successor of the late Maharaja treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. To the bereaved family we offer our sincere condolence.

WE DEEPLY regret to have to aunounce the death from fever and asthma of Babu Kshetra Mohan Gosvami, on Wednesday last, at the good old age of seventy-three. The Babu was one of the first and foremost Hindu musicians of the age, and his death, though at a green old age, will be a severe blow to the cause of Hindu music. His deep unrivalled knowledge of the theory of Hindu music and of Sanskrit, in which most of the old treatises on music are preserved, and above all his exquisite skill in practice, enabled him to render inestimable services both to the Science and Art of modern Hindu music, such as we shall look for in others in vain. He it was that took the lead in organising a properly constituted orchestra, which is the delight and ornament of the modern national stage, and to him we owe the introduction of notation in writing down our music. Under the patronage of Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I. in whose service the Babu had been for the last forty years, he had been a veritable pillar of strength to his noble brother, Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore, who has done so much for the resuscitation of Hindu music. He was the author of several well-known treatises on Hindu music, of which the *Sangita Sara* containing an able and exhaustive exposition of the various *Ragas* and *Raginis*, will continue to be appreciated by all lovers of music. The Babu was a native of Khanakool Krishnanagore in the District of Hooghly, not far from Radhanagore, the birth place of the illustrious Raja Ram Mohun Roy. From a very early age he devoted himself to the study of Sanskrit and music, and, by sheer dint of labour and application, rose to the position which he retained ever since. As a man he was always well thought and spoken of, and his unassuming manners and quiet geniality, his energy and his large-heartedness, raised him immensely in the estimation of all who came in contact with him. Much of his time was taken up in giving instructions to those who sought his aid, and he never grudged them his services. By these particularly his loss will be keenly felt, and to the illustrious noblemen whose patronage he enjoyed the loss will be simply irreparable.

THE only noticeable point in the late resolution of the Local Government reconstituting the ProvincialCommittee for the equipment of the Bengal Court in the forthcoming London and Indo-Colonial Exhibition, is the marked exclusion of native gentlemen from the list of those who have been appointed to form the Committee. The Government had originally appointed only officials to the Committee and now proceeds to add certain non-official European-gentlemen, on having received a broad and unmistakable hint from one of the English dailies. It is to be presumed, of course, that the Lieutenant-Governor could not think of any native gentlemen who had any acquaintence with the industries of their own country, or its raw products or its art-ware. He has, therefore, been obliged to entrust the duty of procuring and arranging the exhibits to a Committee of European officials and non-officials, who are, presumably, better acquainted with the country, and hope that their labours "will result in the formation of a collection worthily representing, both the vast economic interests and decorative products of Bengal." The scope of the Committee's work has been considerably widened, since the entire arrangements of the programme for the indigo and jute sections for the whole of India is also to be entrusted to them as representatives of those industries in Bengal. We have not heard whether the other Provincial Governments have been equally unsuccessful in finding out native gentlemen having any knowledge in their parts of the country. We hope not.

SINCE the repeal of the Gagging Act it has become quite a fashion among a certain section of the Anglo-Indian public to denounce, as often as opportunities are found, the Vernacular Press of the most detestable scurillity. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot write his annual administration report without a fling at it; the local officers are required by the terms of their duty to report on it; the leading Anglo-Indian papers go the length of retaining special translators or scavengers (whichever may be the right term)to sweep into a heap every week as much literary garbage as can be got from the pages of the vernacular press. The question has often struck us are—the Bengali papers really so bad as they are represented to be? By bad we of course mean a comparison. There is nothing perfect on earth, and the quality of goodness or badness has to be determined by reference to the best English papers which may be taken as models. The *London Daily News* is, in this respect quite as good a model as the *Times*, and we cite an illustration of its style from its criticisms on the Duke of Argyll's recent speech on the Liberal party. We take it from the *Englishman's* London correspondence:

"On Wednesday, the Liberal organ informed his Grace that "the sheep is, at any rate, as much a vertebrate animal as a Duke, is usually more useful, and sometimes nearly as intelligent. The most ridiculous specimen of the class is the *mouton enrage*, who has broken out of the fold, and bites and butts at his fellows, believing possibly that he is not a sheep, but a lion, or some fierce animal of prey. The Duke of Argyll is at least as ovine as any of his old colleagues, unless we read avine for ovine, and refer him to the class in which a humble Scotch ornithologist is said to have included 'Dukies and other foolies.'" This profane railing at Scotticisms seems rather indiscreet on the part of the *Daily News*, and shows how even Radical serenity can be ruffled by such powerful satire as that of the Duke of Argyll. And the rest of the article was even more personal, descending even to a reference to the colour of the ducal hair. The Duke is reminded that a Bishop once called him *coculus Indicus*, and this leads to a playful comparison between his Grace and a crowing cock with "yellow ruddy plumes." Finally, he is told that he was very angry with his colleagues because he renounced his post—"a condition of things very unsatisfactory to a Scotchman, and especially to a Duke of Argyll."

Now, we hate betting, still we are ready to lay our bottom dollar, or a hundred to one in ponies, that Sir Rivers and his satellites will never be able to quote any thing quite so rancorously personal against Sir Rivers, who has decidedly been a *persona ingrata* to the native community, in the whole range of the Vernacular Papers for the last three years. We limit the time only for the sake of Sir Rivers' convenience. Will the Allahabad print take up the bet? The fact is some people when writing on matters Indian totally forget the institutions of their native land, or wish for the kingdom of heaven when they are themselves of the earth earthy, and have to deal with sinful mortals.

THE undergraduates of the Medical College, Calcutta, have addressed a Memorial to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, praying that learned body to relax, so far as possible, the rigidity of the present rules for Medical Examinations. They pray that (1) candidates who may be plucked for shortness of only a few marks be passed by concession of gracemarks as in the case of candidates for other degrees, (2) that supplementary or half-yearly Examinations be held during the year in favour of candidates plucked in one or two branches, (3) that unsuccessful candidates whether for the first or second Examination be examined only in the branches in which they have been plucked, (4) that Hospital attendance be not compulsory with regard to those who fail in the second Examination and (5) that License or Diplomas be granted to fairly qualified candidates, (who may have had unfortunately failed in some unimportant branch several times), to enable them to work as medical practitioners. We confess we are not prepared to support all the prayers of the memorialists. But the subject is worthy of consideration.

IF THE Arts and Law candidates are favoured with gracemarks when, owing to the great severity of the Examinations there has been a large number of failures, we fail to see why poor medical students whom the hospital work and similar other duties place at a considerable disadvantage, should not have the benefit of a few gracemarks that may save them from another year's toil, expense and anxiety. The President of the Faculty has, like those of other faculties, the power of granting these gracemarks whenever he deems fit, but never, we understand, exercises his prerogative, because forsooth it has not been exercised before. The practice referred to in the third prayer obtains in most of the English and Scotch Universities and used to obtain in the good old days of the Medical College, but has been done away with for some unknown reason. The College with its old practice long before the University came into existence, and since, used to turn out distinguished medical men who are at present ornaments of the profession, and the like of whom we do not expect to see under the present unnecessarily stringent rules. We trust that the Syndicate will see fit to comply with these legitimate and reasonable requests of the Memorialists. The fourth and fifth prayers, however, do not seem to us to be at all reasonable, and are not likely to be complied with. An year's "total abstinence" from hospital work is not calculated to improve the practical knowledge of the candidates, which under no circumstances is very deep, and will tend to foster the vicious practice of cramming which of all Examinations should be avoided most in Medical Examinations, in which questions of life and death come to be ultimately involved. As regards the concluding prayer it will, no doubt, be conceded that it is not desireable to put a discount on the standard test examinations by imitating the vicious system of some of the British Universities which turn out so many good for nothing title holders that pester not only the British Isles but have taken to emigration much to the detriment of the regular profession. We shall, however, be glad to see those unnecessarily severe tests removed which are felt to be obstacles in the way of people fully taking to the medical profession. There is no reason why the Medical Examinations should be infinitely more severe than other Examinations as they really happen to be at present.

ON MAY 14, the Committee of the Health Society addressed a letter to Government urging "upon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the desirability of taking at once the preliminary steps" for the amalgamation of the City and the Suburban Municipalities and of appointing a "specially constituted body" to work out the details, and within a fortnight the Government appointed the Amalgamation Committee. They also pointed out the particular sections of the report of the Section 28 Commission which should receive early attention, and the Government order on the Report as communicated to the Calcutta Corporation dwells specially on them —at times in very much the same words. A few more such acts of encouragement from Government and the success of the Health Society is ensured. Nor need there be any doubt on that score, seeing that it has found so warm an advocate in Sir Rivers Thompson. The Society does not appear to be particularly strong in science generally, or in hygeinic science (?) in particular, seeing that in its Committee of 19 members there is only one medical man; but it is unquestionably well fortified in law, and we are particularly struck by their lucid and forcible exposition of the principles of justice and equity. They are not only to teach the Health-Officer and the Engineer of the Corporation their duties, but to save our legislature the trouble of law-drafting, and by way of illustration we may cite here a draft they have sent for the purpose of being passed through the Legislative Council. In substance it ordains that the lessor should provide for all the requirements of a lessee in carrying on certain specified trade or calling which he may any day think fit to adopt, and all sanitary neglect on the part of the lessee should be visited by a fine on the lessor. This is decidedly a good hit, and it would be a great gain, indeed, if it were made general. By so doing it would justify every tenant making his landlord pay the wages of his bhisty and mehter. As it is, it

will be a great gain to the Suburbs, the greater part of which (the Panchannagram portion) is owned by Government as zemindar, in which capacity it grants pottahs to the ryots. In that portion there are a great number of Goala bastis, and the Municipality will in every case sue the Government before Mr. Paul or a Bench of *Anaharis*, and realise heavy fines for neglecting to "construct, alter, pave, drain, ventilate, or otherwise improve cattle sheds and the surrounding land." The Government is also the lessor of some parts of Calcutta, and the same process might well be followed there. We presume the Government will do as advised by the Society, but there is one thing which the innate modesty of the Society has hitherto prevented it from suggesting. It is that the Government should sanction a grant of say Rs. 20,000 a year from the provincial funds for the advancement of the Society. If that be impossible in these hard retrenching times, an order might be easily issued directing the Calcutta Corporation to pay the amount on pain of instant dismissal. As to the manner in which the amount should be disbursed we would suggest prizes for lectures. Say a hundred guineas in a salver, or in default an electro-vase for every good lecture. The practice is not unknown in England, and we remember reading of Sir Henry Maine getting 500 guineas in a silver vase for his essay on 'Ancient Law.' Such a plan would vastly improve the prospects of the Society, and draw out a great number of lecturers whose shining light is now hidden under a bushel.

THE ONLY reply we have yet seen to our remarks on the Copyright Bill comes from the *Pioneer*. Our astute contemporary observes:

"The vehement opposition, provoked by the proposal to create a 24 hours' copyright in foreign telegrams is extremely significant. Logically considered, the proposal is absolutely unassailable. Its justice is so obvious that it is impossible to argue seriously against it. The case is perfectly simple. The proprietors of a newspaper in India, by taking the necessary trouble and incurring the necessary outlay in England, promise the early transmission of a piece of intelligence on which the public put a high value, and for which they are ready to pay a certain price. That price is the sum charged for the newspaper in which the intelligence appears. No bargain can be simpler, fairer, and more intelligible, more completely voluntary on either side. It has, in fact, every condition of a valid contract in the highest possible degree."

We are glad that the argument is based on a simple contract, and if the case had been so there would have been very little to say against it. But is it really a simple contract between the proprietors and the news agents? This cannot be proved. On the contrary it is well-known that there is a third party, the Public, in behalf of which the Government concedes three-fourths of the cost of telegraphic messages. When the concession was made no protection was asked or promised, and it was made expressly with a view to serve the public with early news. If this condition is to be broken, the concessionees should be deprived of their privilege of one-fourth rate. Is our contemporary willing to give up that concession? Assuming that he is willing to do so, and accepting that the case is one of simple contract only, the question arises—has a vendor any lien or right to control the use of a thing after it has been sold and paid for? One may as well say that the purchaser of a hat or a coat should not be at liberty to use it in any way he thinks proper until 24 hours after the purchase. The idea would be absurd. And what is true of a hat or a coat is equally so of a copy of the *Pioneer*. After one has paid for his copy he is perfect master of it, and may read it, copy it, or write about it just as he likes, even as he can burn, or bury, or tear up a new coat. The contract is complete without any time bargain, and no such condition can reasonably be introduced between the two parties to the contract. The privilege of copyright is granted on considerations of public benefit without any reference to private contract, and our contemporary has mixed up the two things solely to mislead the public. He concludes with an elegant outburst of passion saying "that newspapers which exist to a large extent on piracy should object to the restriction of piratical rights was of course to be expected. But their protests will have as much weight as would be attributed to the objurgations of smugglers over an improvement of the coast-guard, or the outcries of the pick-pocketing community against a more effective police." Are we to suppose from this that he has no objection to piracy or smuggling or pick-pocketing after 24 hours respite? We were under the impression that smuggling becomes an offence only under a positive law, and when the law is removed it ceases to be so. And as there is no law now about telegrams, are those who copy them really guilty of piracy, or smuggling, or pick-pocketing? If so, our contemporary is no better when he copies from other papers. He is never slow in preaching courtesy and propriety and gentlemanliness for the special benefit of the native press, and he should have been the last to indulge in rank and unmitigated abuse by calling his opponents pirates, smugglers, and pick-pockets. It ill becomes his position. But those people who fail in argument are the first to resort to vituperation, and we are therefore not surprised at finding our contemporary driven to that resource in his last extremity.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Commentary on Hindu Law, by Jogendra Smarta Siromani M.A., B.L.
2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for June 1885.
3. Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol. XVIII, Part 3, 1885.
4. Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces.
5. Report of the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1884-85.
6. Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1883-84.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Disease of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and specially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rai Rajah Gunput Singh Bahadoor, Azeemgunge	19	0	0
Kollapore Native Library	13	4	0
Gya Public Library	13	4	0
British Indian Association, Oudh	13	4	0
Gopal Krishna Rao Esq., Dhar	13	4	0
Kumar Rajendra Narain Roy Bahadur, Bhowal	13	4	0
B. Srinivashiengar Esq., Bangalore	12	0	0
Syud Wazir Hossein, Arrah	6	10	0
Babu Joygopal Banerjee, Mirzapore	6	10	0
" Mohendra Nath Sircar, Shahabad	13	4	0
" Gobind Chunder Bysack, Chandpore	13	4	0
" Bunkobehary Pal, Kaithparah	6	10	0
" Jogendra Chunder Chatterjee, Aligurh	6	10	0
" Promotho Nath Mookerjee, Rajshahye	7	12	0
" Annada Churn Sen, Dacca	13	4	0
" Hurry Das Mookerjee, Kooch Behar	5	0	0
" Anund Nath Roy, Dinagepore	10	0	0
" Kashi Nath Biswas, Benares	13	4	0
" Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Indore	6	10	0
" Tariny Prosad, Bhagulpore	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*5th August*, 1885.

General—30th July—Mr E F Ainslie, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, in tempy charge of the Palamow sub-divn of the Lohardugga dist, is vested with the powers of a Collr.

Mr H F J T Maguire, offg Jt Magte and Dy Collr, Jessore on leave, is trnasfd to the 24-Pergha dist, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr S C Hampton, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Gya, is allowed leave for three weeks, from 17th inst.

1st August—Mr F C Harrison, Asst Magte and Collr, 24-Perghs, is vested with the powers of a Dy Collr.

3rd August—Mr J C Lloyd, Sub-Dy Collr, is allowed leave for one month from 7th July.

Mr J C Lloyd, Sub-Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the Chota Nagpore Divn.

Mr L P Shirres, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Backergunge, is apptd to perform the functions of a Collr, in the dist of Backergunge, vice Baboo Shib Chunder Nag, transfd.

4th August—Mr H H Birch, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Darjeeling, was on leave from 1st June to 11th July.

Police—30th July—Mr H W Boileau, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Purneah, is trnsfd to Dinagepore.

1st August—Maj A R Wilkinson, Dist Supdt of Police, Nuddea, is apptd to act as Dy Insptr-Genl of Police, during the absence, on furlough, of Col W L N Knyvett.

3rd August—Mr A B Barnard, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, Cuttack, is apptd to have tempy charge of the dist police, Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G W S Cox.

This cancels the order of the 8th June last, apptg Baboo Gopal Harri Mullick, Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapore, to have charge of the dist police, Balasore.

Mr J Patch, Dist Supdt of Police, Cuttack, is apptd to have tempy charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, in addn to his other duties.

4th August—Mr E Muspartt, Asst Supdt of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, from date as he may avail himself of it.

Education—4th August—In supersession of all previous orders the following gentlemen are apptd to be members of School Commee at Rangamatti, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts dist:—

C A S Bedford, Offg Dy Comr, Vice-Presdt.
Mr H A Coombs, Dist Supdt of Police.
Mr R Ellis, Dy Consvr of Forests.
Mr W F C Montriou, Tempy Dy Magte.
Baboo Haripodo Ghose, Tempy Sub-Dy Collr.
Baboo Nil Chunder Dewan.
Babu Krishto Chunder Dewan.
Munshi Golam Sopnan, Forest Head Clerk.
Baboo Shoshi bhushun Dutt, Dist Engr.
Baboo Purna Chunder Das, Offg Supdt.
Baboo Gopi Mohun Sen, Hd Accountant.
Baboo Lukhi Chunder Acharjee, Police Hd Clerk.

Baboo Brojo Noth Shaha, Civil Medl Officer, is apptd to be a member and Secy of the above Commee.

The Rev Lal Behari Day, Professor, Hooghly College is confirmed in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, from 1st May, vice Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari retd.

Mr W Booth, Principal, Dacca College, is apptd supprotem to class III of the Bengal Educational Service, from 1st May, vice Dr G Watt on deputation.

Mr A C Edwards, Principal, Rajshahye College, is apptd to act in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, from a 1st May, vice Mr A Pedler.

Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, Offg Insptr of Schools, Presdy Circle, is confirmed in class IV of the Bengal Educational Service, from 1st May vice the Rev Lal Behari Day.

Opium—1st August—Mr T E D Innes, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is allowed furlough for one year, from 1st August.

3rd August—Mr C L Harrison, Sub Dy Opium Agent, Chupra, is allowed leave for one day, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of 1st May.

4th August—Mr E A Gennoe, Probny Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is allowed leave for three weeks, from 25th July.

Marine—4th August—Capt A W Stiffe, Port Officer, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days from 17th instant, or subsequent date.

Lieut E W Petley, R N, Dy Consvr of the Port of Calcutta is appdt to act as Port Officer, Calcutta, in addn to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Capt A W Stiffe.

Port Trust—4th August—Baboo Gopal Lall Mitter is apptd to act as a Comr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, in the place and room of Mr H L Harrison, until the latter shall return to Calcutta.

Judicial Department—The Lieut-Govr empowers Baboo Balaram Bose, Sub-Dy Colr of Killa Banki to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

30th July—Mr H R H Coxe, Asst Magte and Collr, Bhugulpore, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the second class and those of a Dy Collr.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Sen, B L, is apptd to act as a Munsif in the dist of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Kaligunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Ram Chunder Dhur, or until further orders, from date he joined his apptmt.

1st August—Mr F C Harrison, Asst Magte and Collr, 24-Perghs, is vested with the powers of a Magte, of the second class.

3rd August—Mr J R Hand, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Shahabad, is vested with the power to take cognizance, under clauses *(a)* and *(b)* of section 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

The gentlemen named below are apptd to be Hony Magtes for the Dacca Bench, and are vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class:—Baboo Roop Lal Dass and Baboo Iswar Chandra Sil.

Moulvie Abdool Aziz, Abdul Munsif of Arrah, in the dist of Shahabad, is vested within the local limits of his jurisdiction, during the absence on two months' leave of Baboo Bhaugobati Churun Mitter, Second Munsif of Arrah with the powers of a Judge of a court Small causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the amount of Rs 50.

4th August—Baboo Gopaul Chundra Basu, BA, BL, First Munsif of Buxar, in the dist of Shahabad, is vested, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a court of Small causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the amount of Rs 50.

Grant of Leave to Munsifs—29th July—Baboo Kally Coomar Bose, Munsif of Begoosarai, in the dist of Bhagulpur, is allowed for 18 days, from 5th August.

Advertisements.

For Sale.

FRESH MAHOGANY SEED,

Price Rupees two per pound, Cash.

Appl y to Sperintendent Botanical Garden, Howrah.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Superintendent for the management of Perghunnah Baharbund &c.the well known Zemindary of Moha Ranee Surnomoyee, M.I.O.C.I. of Kassimbazar. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem to rise to Rs. 175. Substantial Security for Rs. 10,000 would be required. Thorough knowledge of Zemindary affairs and a fair knowledge of English are indispensable. Applications with copies of testimonials would be received at the Kassimbazar Rajbaree or by the undersigned till the 31st August next.

Berhampore, The 26th July, 1885. } BIOKUNT NATH SEN, *Legal Adviser to Her Highness Maha Ranee Surnomoyee M.I.O.C.I.*

AMRITA CHURNA.

This famous medicine cures all kinds of obstinate and complicated chronic diseases of mankind is also the best specific for all sorts of female complaints.

This preparation purifies the blood, nourishes the body and strengthens the constitution and at the same time quite innocent and harmless.

Cost of 1 set for 20 days use	Rs.	4	4	0
Postage for 1set to 3 sets	,,	0	4	0

Testimonials accompany the medicine.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

It is the most certain remedy for cholera and gives immediate relief. Only two hours patient observation will show wonderful change. Death can never approach by cholera if the Pills are properly used. This same Pills are also a sovereign remedy for sunstroke.

Cost of 50 Pills is	Rs.	5	0	0
Cost of 25 Pills is	,,	3	0	0
Postage for each set is	,,	0	4	0

Both the above can be sent by V. P. P. by advancing annas 8 for postage and packing.

THE FAMOUS AMRITA RASSA.

Cost of a phial	Rs.	5	0	0
Postage and packing	,,	1	8	0

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Misirpokhra, Benares City.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—The Cholera Pills you sent last time gave a most beneficial result over the severe cholera epidemic that raised at the end of last winter among our coolies, who live by thousands in cottages placed close to each other. We tried several other medicines, but none but your Pills gave beneficial results.

(Sd.) SAMA DHUN MOOKERJI AND SONS,
Contractors, Hooghly Bridge Works.

SIR,—I have great pleasure to intimate to you that your Cholera Pills have done (as I can say from my experience) the greatest of wonders during the recent outbreak of cholera at the Umballa City. I have treated 148 cases without a single failure.

(Sd.) BRAJA BALLAV MOOKERJI,
Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr's Office, Umballa.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you that your Cholera Pills have been a great boon to those infected with Cholera. I tried them in fifty cases in all of which they were successful except five or six cases.

(Sd.) C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

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Surgeons Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists.

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NATURAL CARLSBAD SALTS (German)

The natural mineral spring is evaporated to crystalzed salt without impairments of original quality. They are very useful, portable and effective. The dose is very small requiring only the necessary amount of water for its administration. They are very largely used by the Faculty in cases of sluggish, lower or loaded liver with engorgement of portal circulation. In habitual constipation with disturbance of Digestive system they are very useful and effective.

7 *per bottle of* 1 lb.

LAVILLE'S GOUT LIGUEUR

One of the most celebrated remedy for gout and Rheumatism. It is regarded as a specific. Needs no recommendation.

per Phial Rs. 6.

FLETCHER'S. SYR FERRIET QUINIAET STRYCHNIA HYDROBROMAT

Has gained a high reputation in the treatment of chorea., Epillepsy, Hysteria, Anœmia of the Brain and in all forms of nervous debility and exhaustion.

Oz. 12 *Ans.*

AUNGL ANODYNE COLLOID (FERRIS,)

A most valuable topical application in Newralgia, Aciatica, Lumbago and all forms of muscular pains.

Oz. 1-8.

LOCOCK'S PALMONIC WAFERS

A really good medicine for cough, cold and catarrh. Very useful in Chronic Bronchites with profuse expectoration far superior to Keating's &c.

per phial Ans. 12.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE ACIDIFEE NO. 1

A very active preparation of Pepsine largely used with success by medical men in indejestion and malnutretion.

3 *per phial of* 1 Oz.

PARRESHE'S CHEMICAL FOOD

A very fine preparation of iron very easily assimilable. Contains all the bone-forming elements. Very useful in malnutretion, reckets, anœmia, chlorosis and nervous debility.

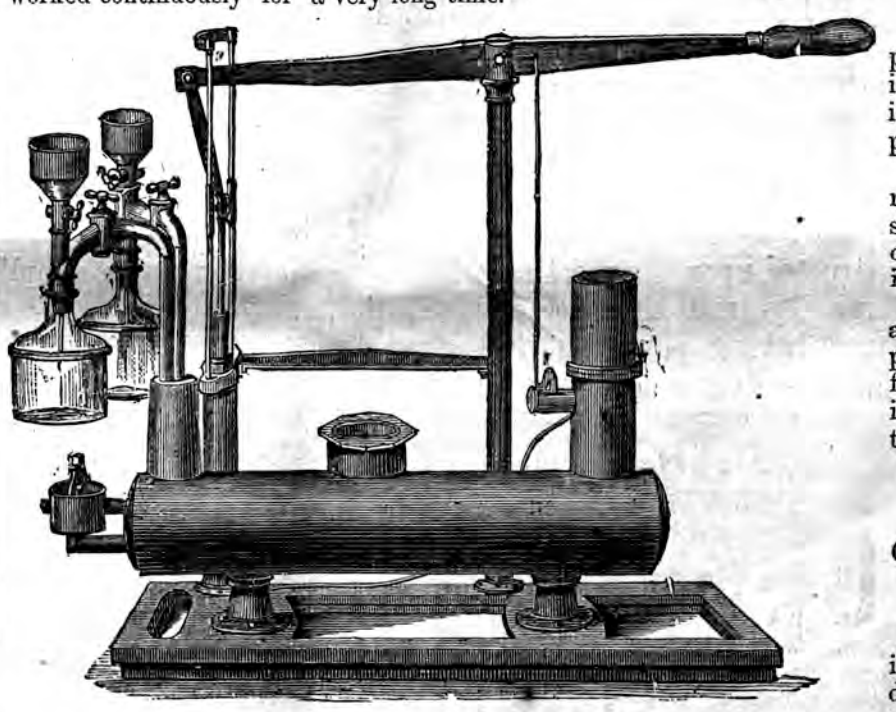
Oz. 8 *Ans.*

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	"
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	"
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0	each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

COOKE AND KELVEY

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ARE THE MANUFACTURERS AND SOLE INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

They are constructed upon the most scientific principles, combining simplicity, strength, durability, and time-keeping qualities, they are entirely, of English Manufacture having powerfull, full plate Lever movement, Capped Jewelled, Gold Balance, maintaining Power &c.

Engraved Keyless Hunting.

Gold Keyless Watches, with handsomely engraved cases, movements of the best quality. Rupees 150 to 600.

GOLD GUARD AND ALBERT CHAINS,

IN PURE GOLD OF THE FOLLOWING PATTERNS

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WATCHMAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 *(B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of* 1885. *Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.*

TENDERS are invited for a loan of seventy-five lakhs of rupees at 4½ per cent interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (BC.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 percent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 16th day of September, 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

Port Commissioners' Office,
Dated 23rd July, 1885.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary,

HOUSE FOR SALE AT DARJILING.

A small 4 roomed brick-built house in a most central and healthy part of the Town, suited to family residence of a Native gentleman, for particulars apply to J. N. Chakravarti, Ferudale, Darjiling.

DURBHANGA TRADING Co.

BEST TIRHUT MANGO & LITCHI GRAFTS.

Of about 40 qualities such as Maldah, Bombay Langra, Darima, Bhadoi &c,

Despatched to all Railway Stations. Catalogue on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

HAROLD & CO.,

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40	each.
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

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Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0	0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0	0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
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Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

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The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

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DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

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General Agents for India:—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

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